



DEPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

612-100





References



FM 3-35.4, Deployment Fort-to-Port

FM 4-01.011, Unit Movement Operations

FM 100-17, Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, Demobilization

FM 100-17-3, Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration

FM 100-17-5, Redeployment

FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1, Unit Movement Planning

FORSCOM Regulation 55-2, Unit Movement Data Reporting



Next Crisis? War?





Past Defense Strategy

- Focused on deterring Soviet aggression in Europe

Army forward deployed

Pre-positioned equipment & supplies in theater

Round out & reinforcing units from CONUS to European theater

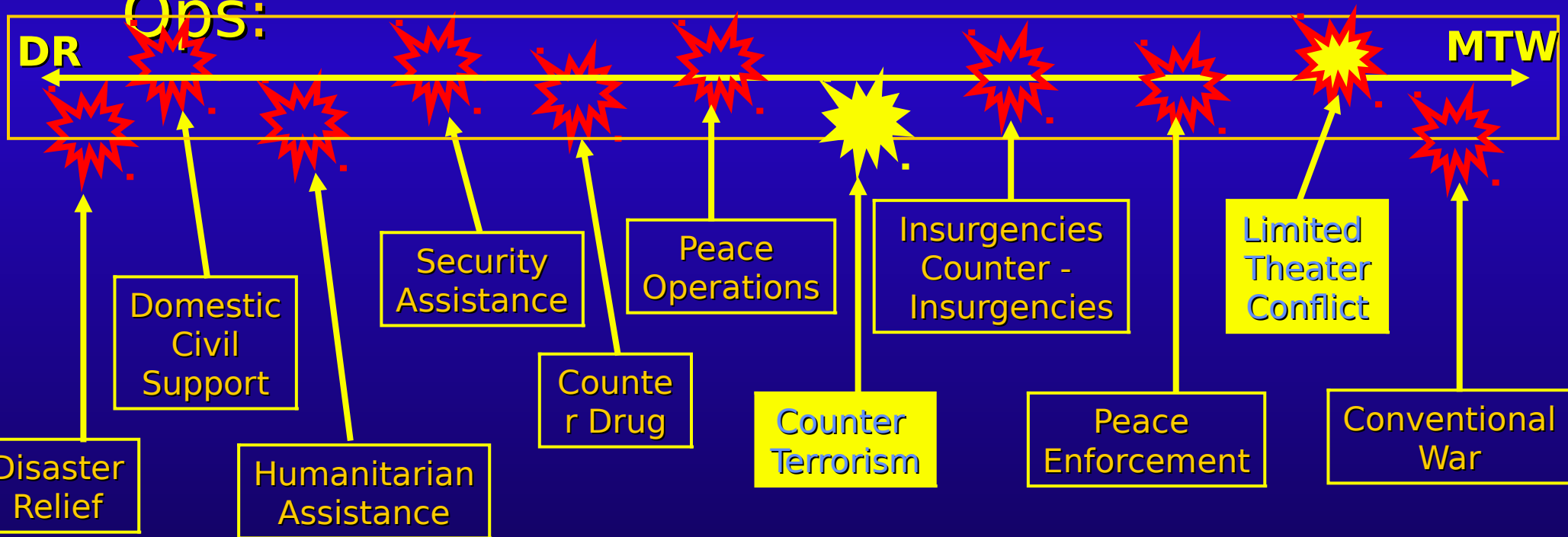




Current National Security Challenges

- Based on potential threats to US security. These threats cover the full spectrum of

Ops:





Military Capabilities Supporting Defense Strategy

- Reduced forward-deployed forces in peacetime
- Project power quickly in war & crises

Strategic Deployment is a critical enabling capability for executing U.S. defense capabilities



Power Projection



- Ability to apply some or all of national power elements - political, economic, informational or military - to rapidly and effectively deploy & sustain forces in multiple locations, in response to crisis
- Project power quickly in war & crises
- Provides national leadership with crisis options



Power Projection (Cont)

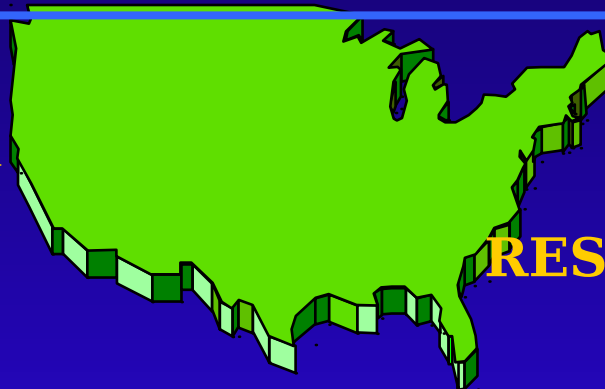


- Ability depends on speed to assemble US forces at required locations
- Power projection not new
 - Frequency increased since the end of the Cold War
- Problems meeting timelines



Strategically Responsive Force

**CONUS
BASED FORCE**



**WITH
GLOBAL
RESPONSIBILITIES**



**Its all about
being strategically
responsive**

What is Force Projection?

A military element of national power

**The demonstrated ability to alert,
mobilize, deploy rapidly, and operate
effectively anywhere in the world**

Rapid force deployment = credible
power projection



Force Projection

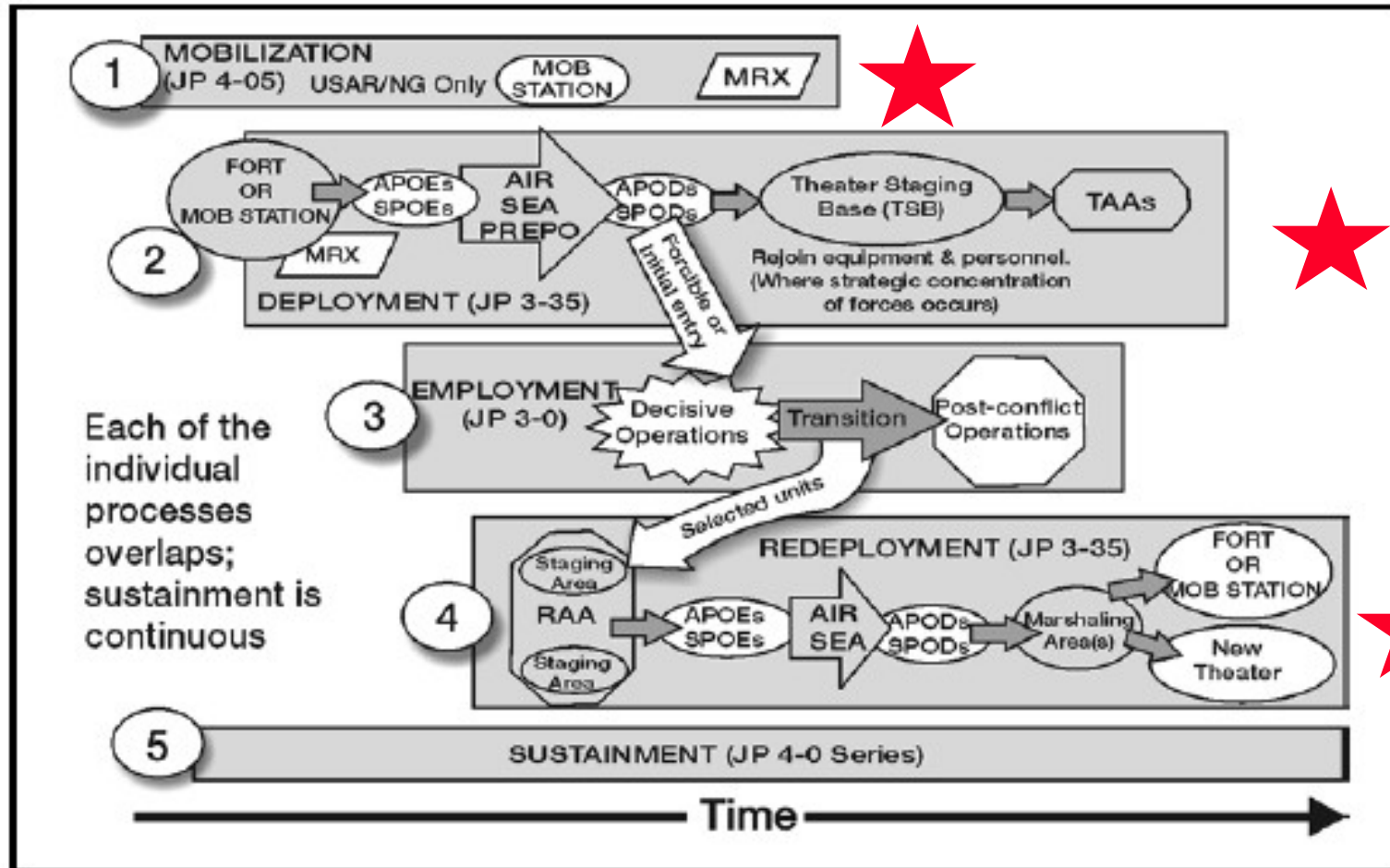


Figure 1-1. Force Projection Process

Summary





On Learnin g



On Learnin g



Question 1: What capability does power projection provide our national leadership?

Answer 1: Power projection provides our leadership the capability to apply all or some of

our national power elements (political, economic, informational, and military) to rapidly deploy and and sustain forces in multiple locations in response to crises.



On Learnin



Question 2: What is force projection, and how does it relate to power projection? Ability to project the military element of national power from CONUS or another theater in response to requirements for military operations. It is the military component of power projection.



Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, and Demobilization (MDRD) FM 100-17



Mobilization

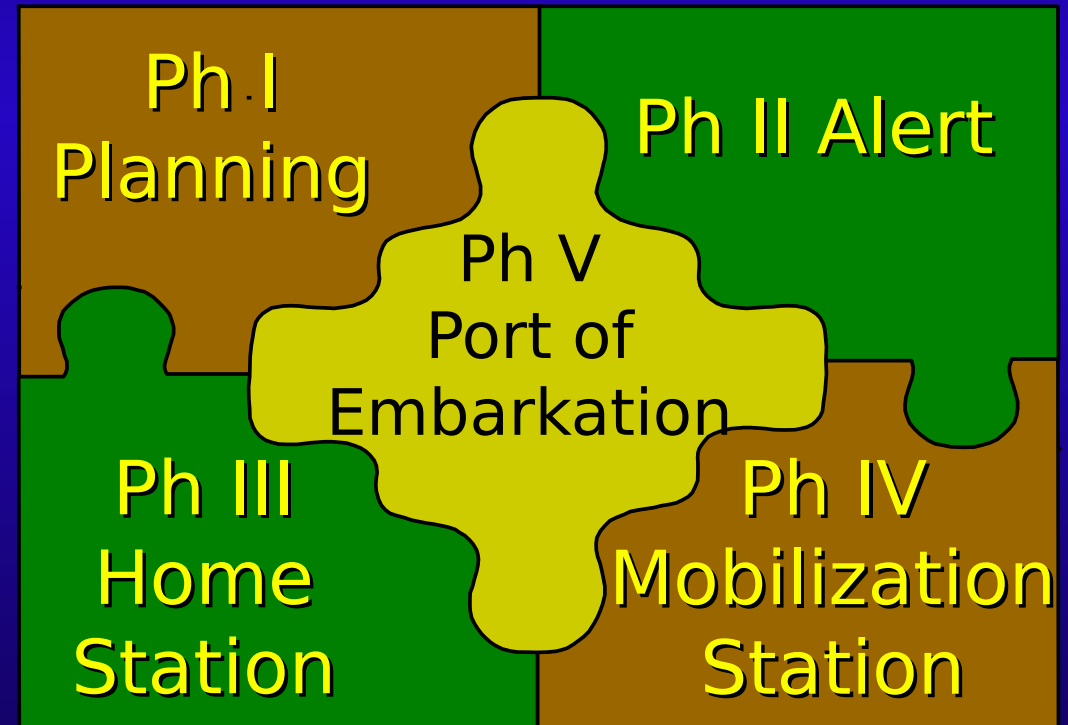
- Mobilization brings Armed Forces to state of readiness for war or national emergency
- Includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component
- Mobilization is process that provides the supported commander with:
 - Forces
 - (units)
 - Manpower (individuals)
 - Logistics support



Mobilization Phases

- Mobilization is a concurrent & continuous operation - not a sequential process

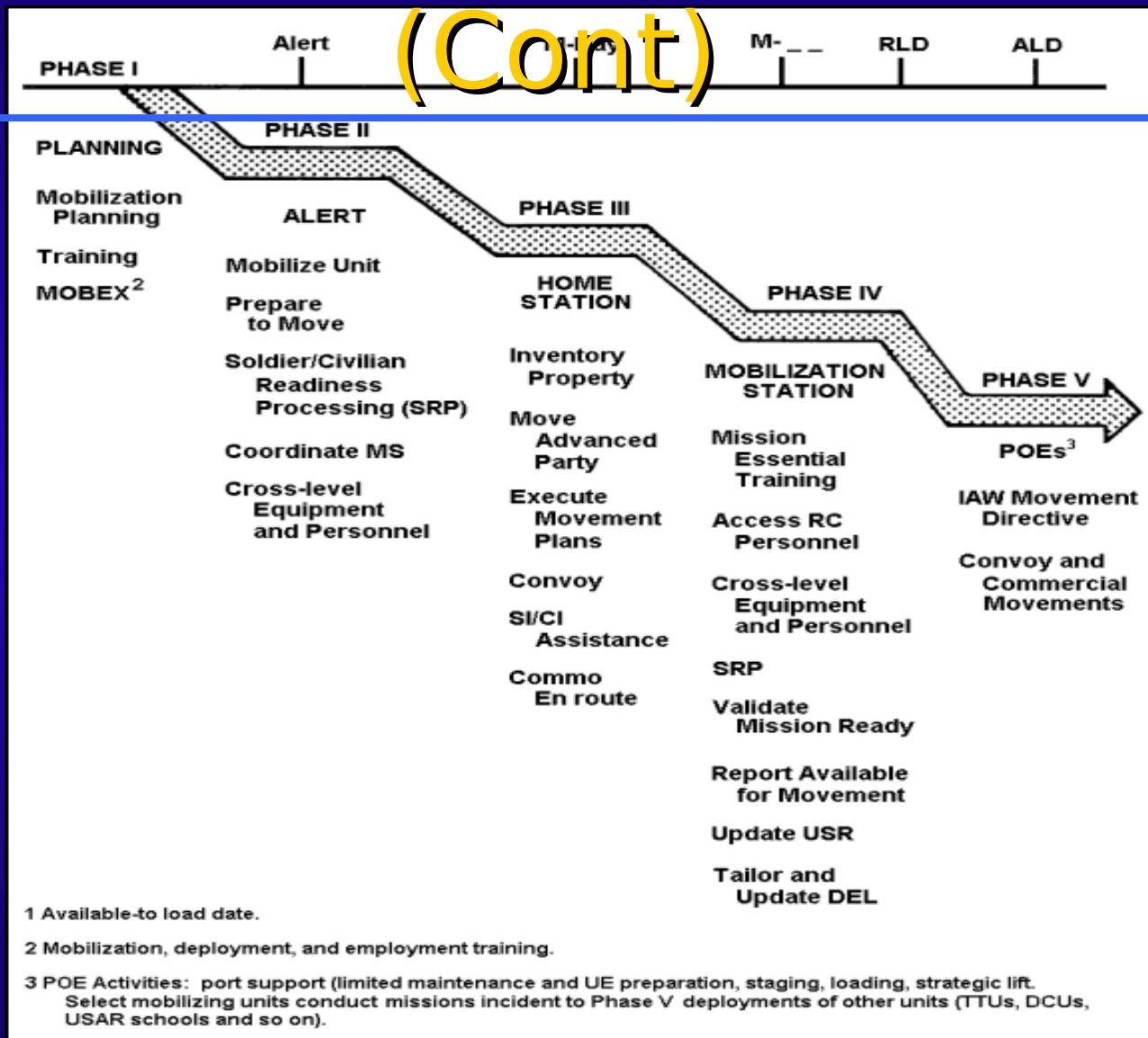
Five Phases





Mobilization Phases

(Cont)





Deployment

- Element of the force projection process that comprises the movement of forces and material, and their sustainment, from their point of origin to a specific area of operation (AO)
- Deployment includes movement:
 - From CONUS to location needed (whether that be OCONUS or within CONUS)
 - From OCONUS to location needed
 - Between theaters of operation in the same AOR



Deployment Phases



① Pre-deployment Activities

□ Movement to and activities at the port of embarkation (POE): FORT-TO-PORT

□ Movement to the port of debarkation (POD): PORT-TO-PORT



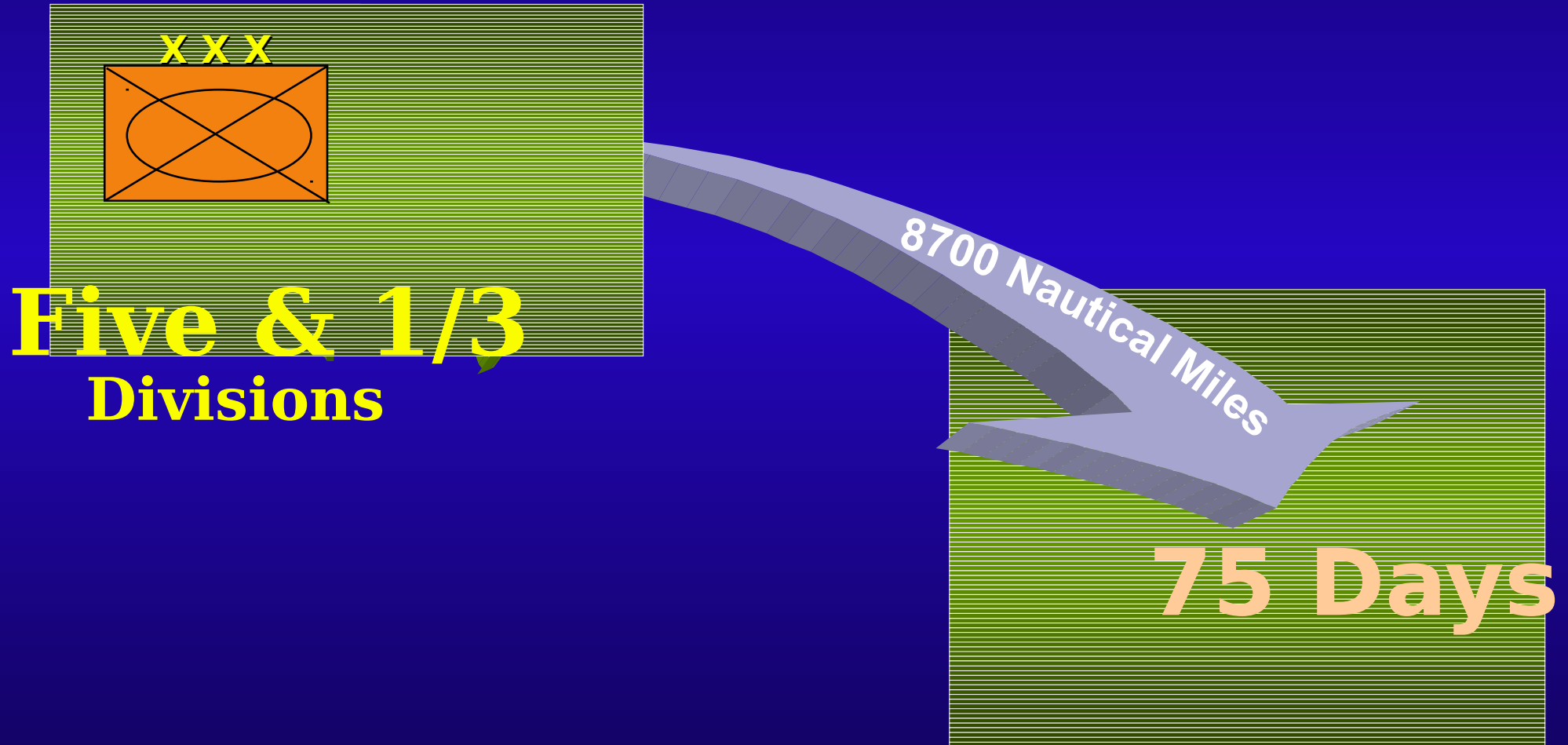
□ Reception, staging, onward movement & integration (RSO&I): PORT-TO-DESTINATION



Ref: FM 3-35.5 p.1-4
612-100



Old Deployment Objective





New Deployment Objective



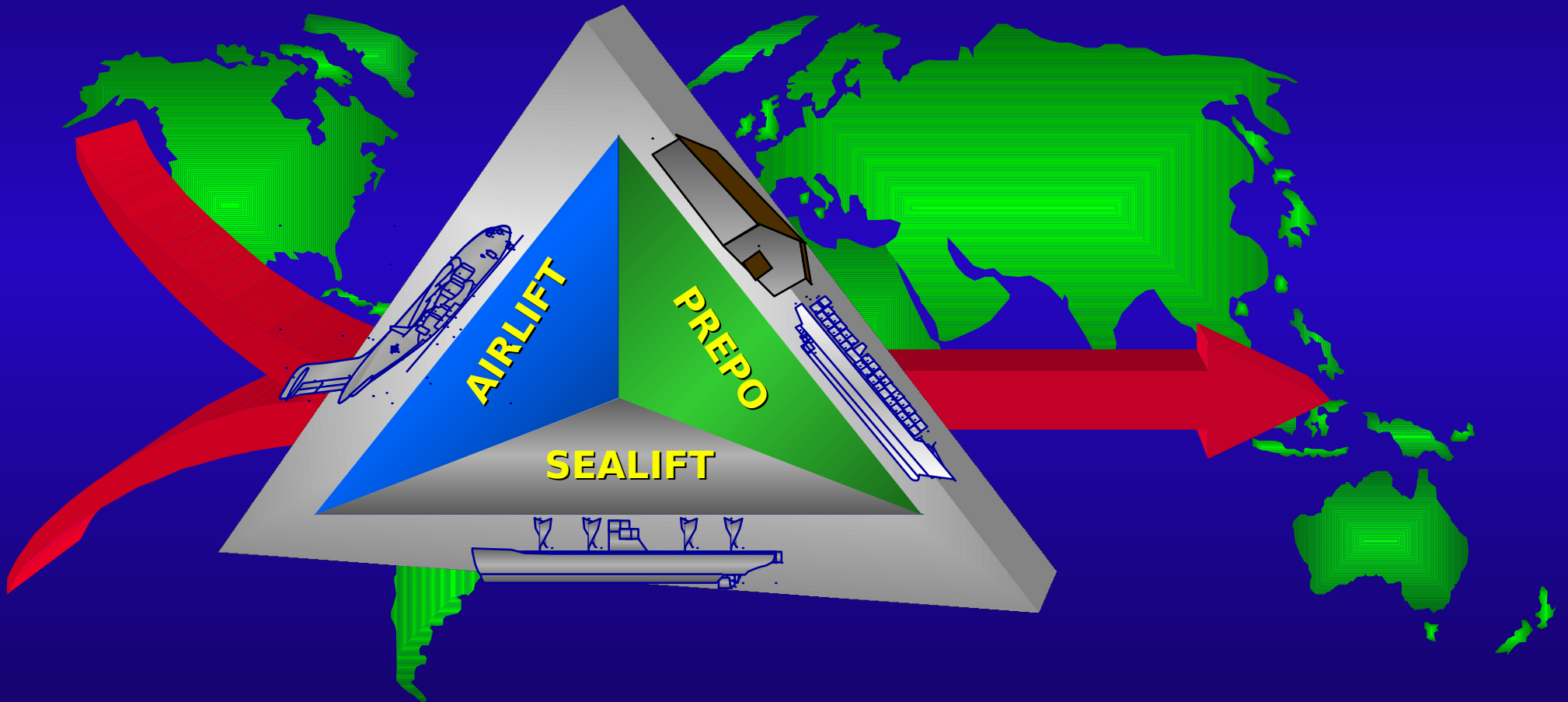
Army Goal: With the right technological solutions ... allow U.S to put a combat cap brigade anywhere in the world in 96 hours liftoff, a division on the ground in 120 hours and five divisions in 30 days

FM 3-35.4 p.1-1

**General Shinseki
Retired CSA**



Strategic Mobility Triad





Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS)

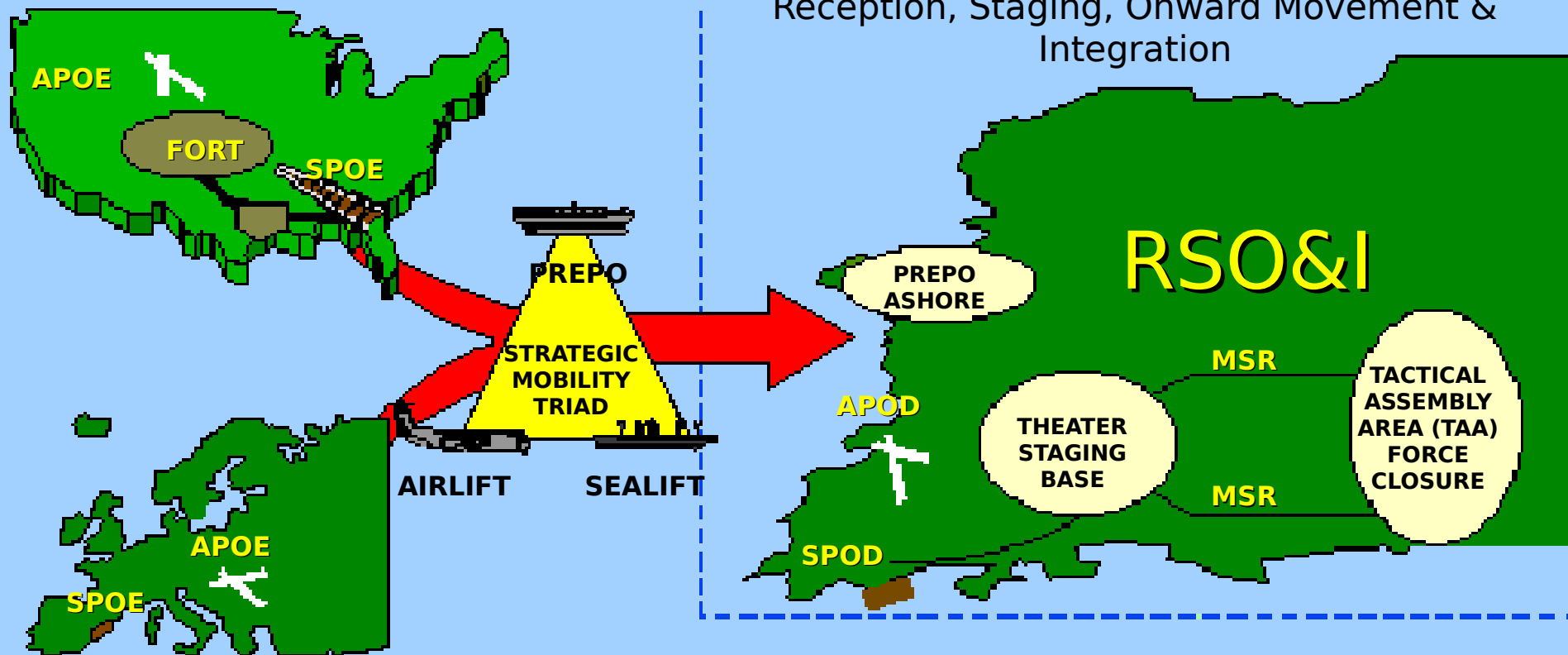


- APS reduces strategic lift requirements & increases force responsiveness
- Consists of stocks in theater and on vessels
- APS concept is forces draw APS stocks after arriving at the APOD
- APS Afloat vessels strategically located around the globe
- APS Land in Korea, Europe, Southwest ASIA

**NATIONAL FORCE
PROJECTION
STRATEGY**

**ARMY
REQUIREMENTS**

**RSO&I FORCE
STRUCTURE**



STRATEGIC

OPERATIONAL

TACTICAL



Deployment Responsibilities - National Level

National
Command
Authority
(NCA)

Sole Authority
to Order
Deployment of
Military Forces

Commander in Chief
President



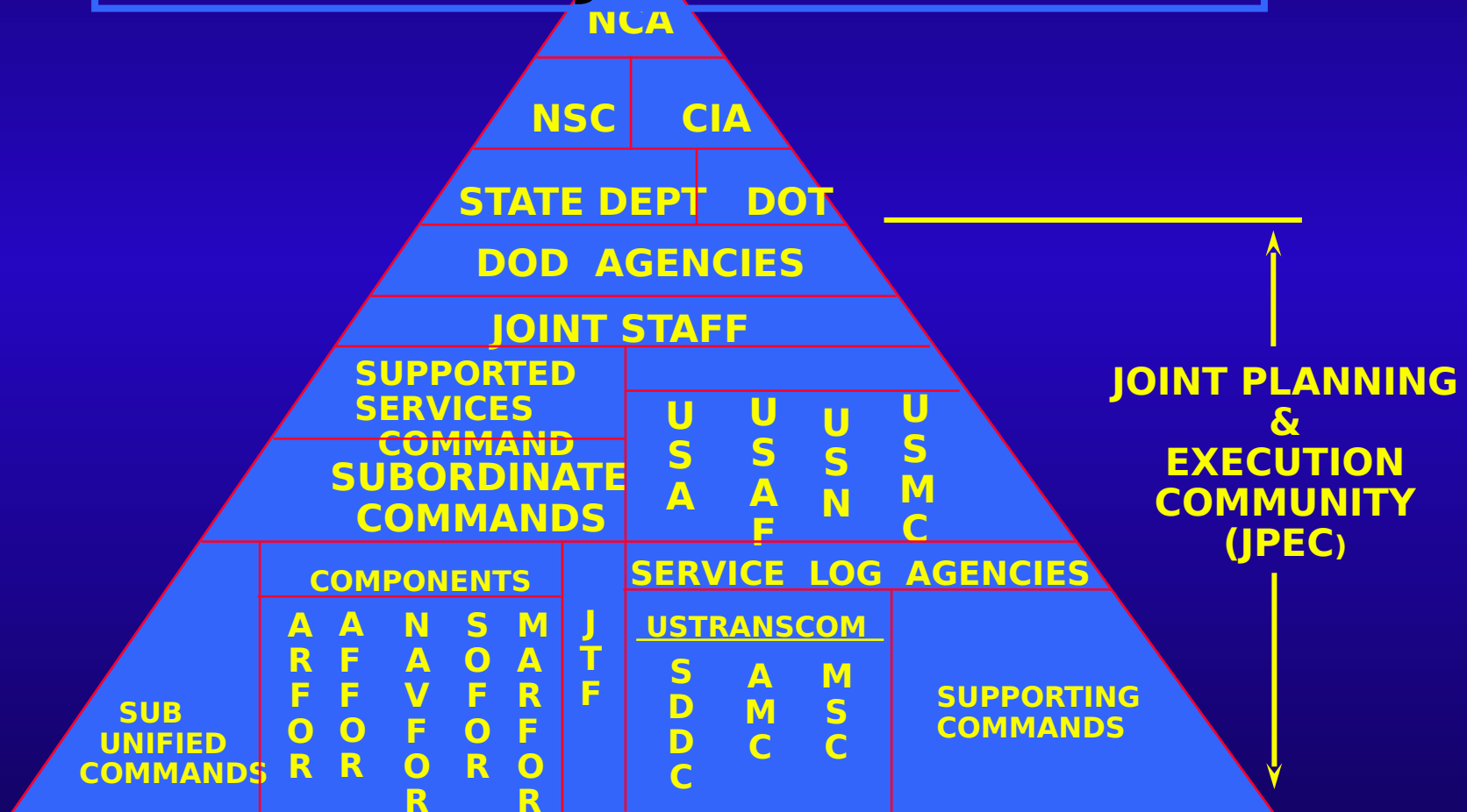
SECDEF
Secretary of Defense
Assigns Combat Forces



Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of
Staff
Principle Military Advisor to NCA



Joint Planning & Execution Community (JPEC)





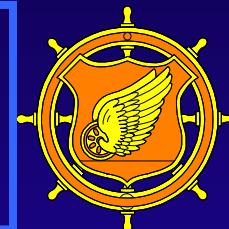
JPEC - Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)



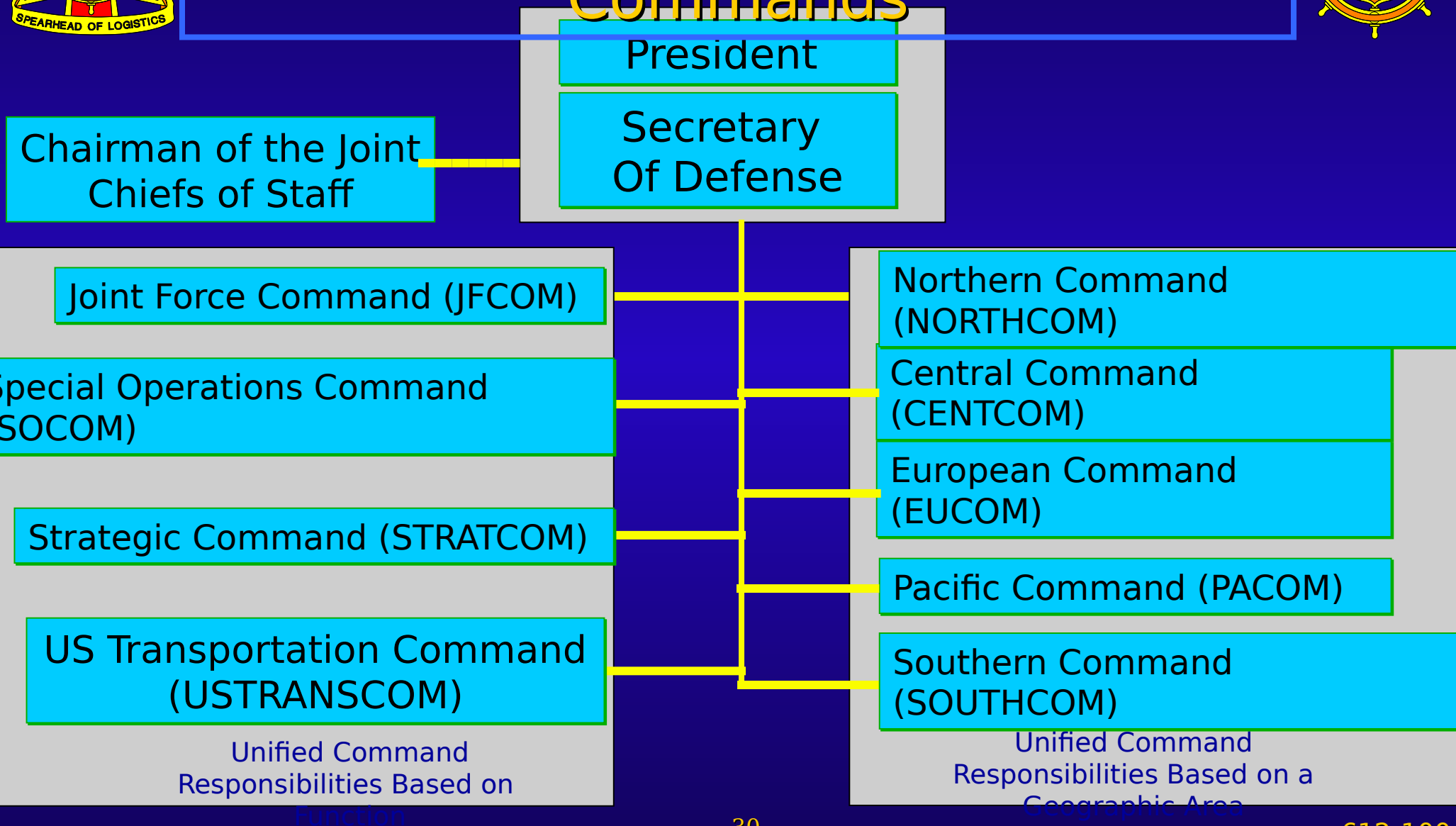
JCS Deployment Related Functions



- Provides strategic direction to the armed forces
- Provides framework for preparing & reviewing contingency plans
- Provides deployment guidance

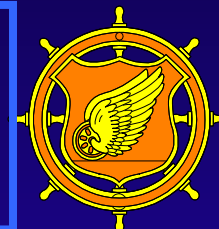


JPEC - Unified Combatant Commands

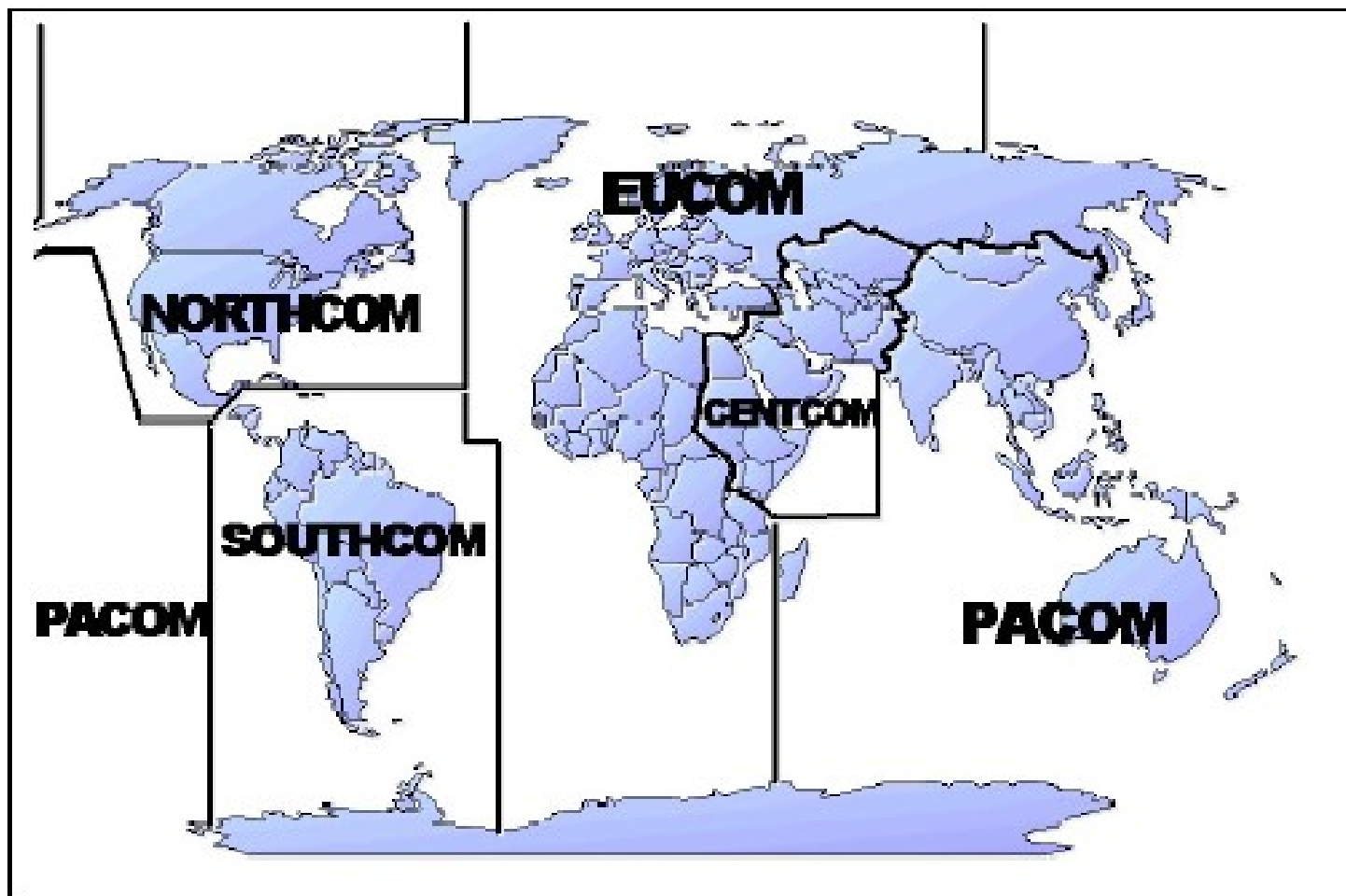




Unified Combatant Commands (Cont)



The World with Commanders' Areas of Responsibility



JPEC - US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)

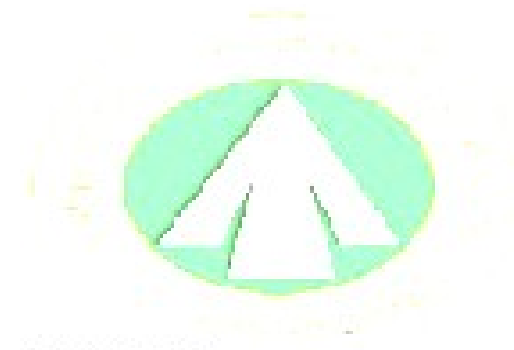
- USTRANSCOM: Provides DOD common user air, land & sea transportation & port management



United States
Transportation
Command



Air
Mobility
Command

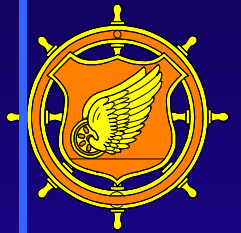


Military
Sealift
Command

MILITARY
SURFACE
DEPLOYMENT &
DISTRIBUTION
COMMAND



Air Mobility Command (AMC)

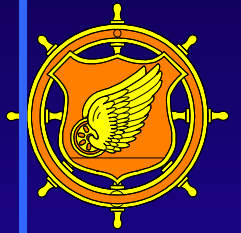


- Provides strategic airlift
- Designates Aerial Ports of Embarkation (APOE)
- Manages the Continental Airlift (CRAF)





Military Sealift Command (MSC)

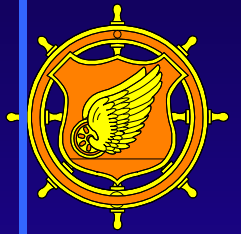


- Pre-positioned shipping
- Sealift Program and surge shipping
- Manages the Ready Reserve Fleet





Military Surface Deployment And Distribution Command (SDDC)



- Management of DOD surface transportation (land and sea) shipments
- Designates and operates Seaports of Embarkation (SPOE) and is the DOD single port manager
- Transportation Agency (SDDC TEA)





Redeployment



- The transfer of units, individuals or supplies deployed in one area:
to another area for employment
to home station/installation
- Redeployment to another theater to continue military operations - RSO&I in new theater
- Redeployment to home station/installation in CONUS or overseas theater - focus on reception & onward movement

Ref: FM 100-17, 5 p. 11



Redeployment Phases

- Phase I: Recovery and reconstitution, and pre-redeployment activities
- Phase II: Movement to and activities at the POE
- Phase III: Movement to the POD
- Phase IV: Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration (RSO&I)





Demobilization



- Process for transferring forces, individuals, & materiel from active to reserve status
- Focuses primarily on demobilization of units & individuals
- Desired outcome is to restore Army capabilities to conduct future operations



Demobilization Phases

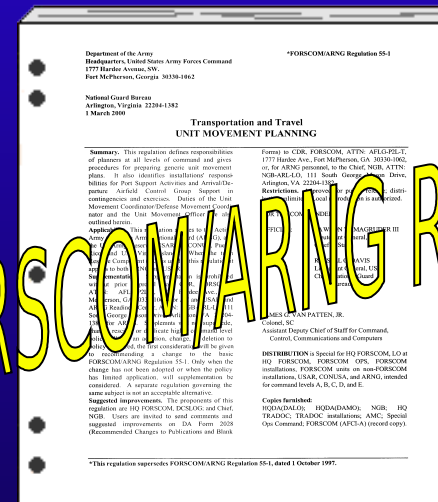
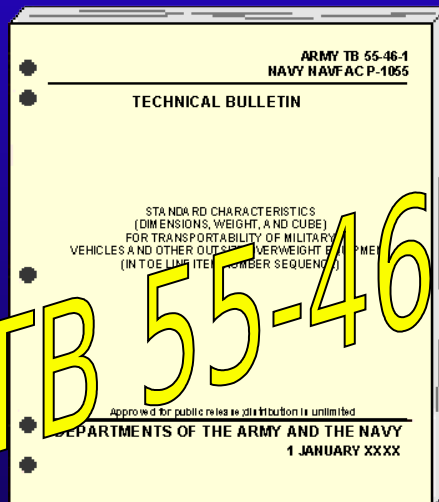
- Phase I: Demobilization Planning Actions
- Phase II: Area of Operations Demobilization Actions
- Phase III: POE to CONUS Demobilization Station
- Phase IV: Demobilization Station Actions
- Phase V: Home Station Actions



Deployment Planning -- Strategic Deployment Challenge

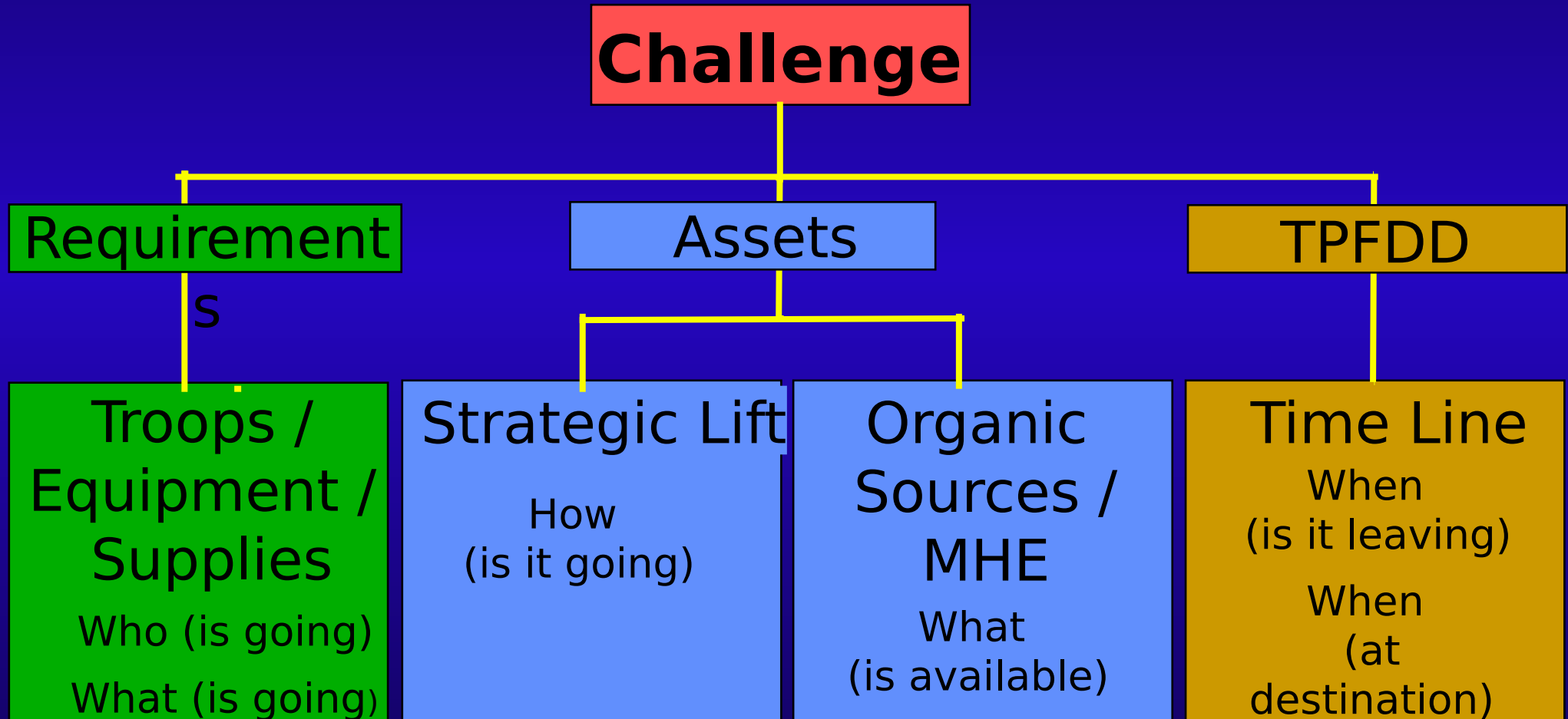
Is the plan transportation
feasible??

movement criteria





Strategic Deployment Challenge (Cont)





Time Phased Force Deployment Data



- Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) is a computer generated listing of time phased force data (units, non-unit cargo and personnel) and movement data for a specific operational plan
- All dates are from C-Day (Commence Movement From Origin Day)

Ref: FORSCOM/ARNG Reg 55-1, p.130 and FM 4-01.011, p.2-3

Time Phased Force Deployment Data

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Unit Line Number (ULN): Code that describes a unique

increment of a unit, eg used to identify the advance party or a unit going by air when the unit main body and equipment are moving via airlift. Enables element to be identified

Unit Identification Code (UIC): six-character alphanumeric

code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve

Ref: FM 4-01.011, pp.2-3¹ unit of the Armed Forces

UIC	UNIT	ORIG	CC	RLD	POE	CC	ALD	POD	CC	EAD	LAD	DEST	CC	RDD
WADGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13	C000	UZXJ	13	C003	ABFL	SA	C017	C022	JVXZ	SA	C023
WADGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13	C000	LEXG	13	C003	FFTJ	SA	C016	C022	JVXZ	SA	C023

Ready-To-Load Date (RLD): Date when a unit must be prepared to depart its origin (installation for AC and

Available-to-load date (ALD): When the unit must be ready to load an aircraft or ship at the POE

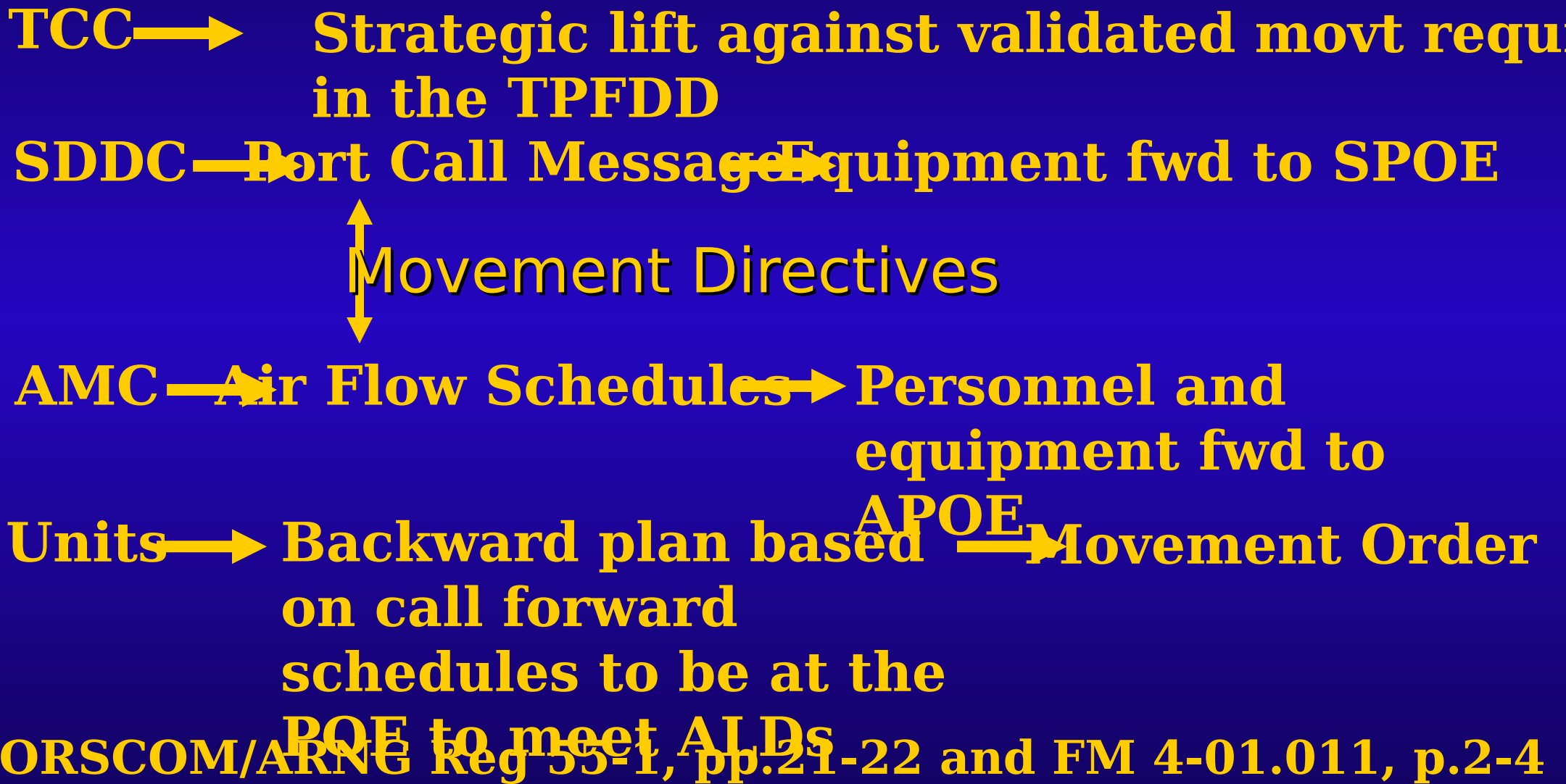
Earliest arrival date (EAD): Earliest date on which a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, can be accepted at a POD during a deployment. **Latest arrival**

date (LAD): Latest date on which a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, can be accepted at a POD to support the concepts of operations. EAD and LAD (both specified by the supported combatant commander)

Required delivery date (RDD): The date (specified by the supported combatant commander) by which a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, must have arrived at the POD and completed offloading to support



ORDERS SEQUENCE





Solving the Strategic Deployment Challenge



IDENTIFY MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS



DESCRIBE LOGISTICALLY/ SIMULATE DEPLOYMENT



PRODUCE TRANSPORTATION FEASIBLE OPLAN





Summary



A large red checkmark is positioned to the left of the text "On Learning".

On Learning



On Learnin g

Question 1: How is deployment defined?

Answer 1: Deployment is the component of force projection that focuses on the relocation of forces, equipment and materiel to the desired area of operation.



On Learnin g



Question 2: What are the components of the strategic mobility triad?

Answer 2: The strategic mobility triad components are airlift, sealift and prepositioned stocks.

Let's Review





On
Review



On Review

Question 1: How does strategic deployment support the National Defense Strategy?

Answer 1: Strategic deployment is a critical enabling capability for executing our defense strategy. Credible power projection requires the ability to rapidly deploy military forces. Strategic deployment enables this process.



On Review

Question 2: What are the four phases of deployment?

Answer 2: Pre-deployment Activities, Movement to and activities at the POE (FORT-TO-PORT), Movement to the POD (PORT-TO-PORT), RSO&I (PORT-TO-DESTINATION).



On Review

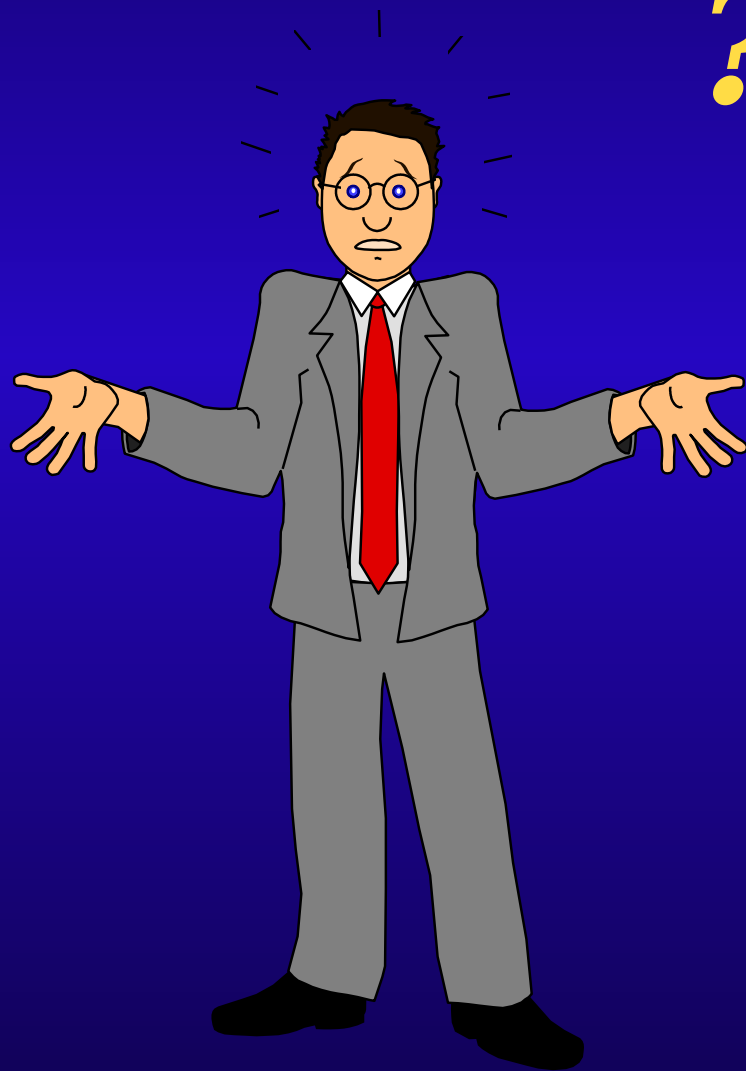
Question 3: What role does the UMO play in solving the strategic deployment challenge?

Answer 3: The UMO's role is ensuring unit movement requirements (soldiers & equipment) are accurate, prepared & documented in accordance with movement criteria (eg, FORSCOM/ARNG Reg 55-1 and FM 4-01.011). The UMO also ensures that equipment requirements are expressed in transportation terms (TC-ACCIS or TC-AIMS II).



QUESTIONS

???





What's Coming



U M O D P C



Break



10 mins